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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/790,901	SMITH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kari L. Schmidt	2139	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schutzman et al. (US 5, 627, 764).

Claim 1

Schutzman discloses a computer readable medium useful in association with a computer which includes a processor and a memory, the computer readable medium including computer instructions which are configured to cause the computer to assure adherence to a policy by a package to be delivered from a sender to one or more recipients through a computer network by (column 6, lines 15-25: client-server architecture is implemented... various rule mechanism resources and the user interface are served by a messaging transport access layer..); receiving package data which is generated by the sender and which specifies the package (column 3, lines 15-25: mail messaging system with particular events may be associated with a specific mail message and rules..);

applying a policy to the package wherein the policy is specified by policy data received from a policy authority of the sender (column 3, lines 15-25: mail messaging system with particular events may be associated with a specific mail message and rules...); determining whether the policy permits delivery of the package (Column 6, lines 25-35: mail application running with the network software, facilitating mail message access between the rule mechanism resources.. rule mechanism resources implement actions on a mail message based upon an evaluation of a condition, effected upon the occurrence of a particular event..); upon a condition in which the policy permits delivery of the package, delivering the package by (column 6, lines 15-25: client-server architecture is implemented.. various rule mechanism resources and the user interface are served by a messaging transport access layer..); sending notification to the recipients wherein the notification includes package identification data (column 7, lines 15-25); receiving the package identification data from a selected one of the recipients (column 7, lines 15-25); and sending the package to the selected recipient in response to the package identification data (column 7, lines 15-25).

Claim 2

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein applying a policy comprises: determining that the package satisfies one or more conditions; and if the package satisfies the one or more conditions, performing one or more actions which

are associated with the one or more conditions (column 3, lines 35-40: rule application limiting message kinds... which can be used to further limit the application of rules when the even occurrence specified... limited by the repertoire of forms).

Claim 3

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the one or more actions block delivery of the package (column 14, lines 35-40: prompts the user to specify a message limit for folders... which when tested may result in the action of deleting messages from the folder....).

Claim 4

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the one or more actions block delivery of the package pending review of the package by the policy authority (column 7, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 5-15: trigger a rule.. a rule pointer or tag which points to a rule in a rule data base for invocation of an action or sequence of action....).

Claim 5

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package (column 20, lines 20-25: information logged to the log file is available for viewing and can include a log of users....).

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Claim 6

Schutzman discloses the computer readable claim of Claim 5 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package by storing a copy of the package (Figure 16).

Claim 7

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 5 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package by sending a copy of the package to a predetermined recipient (Column 13, lines 60-67: new messages can be forwarded or replied to automatically... user interacts with templates..).

Claim 8

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein at least a selected one of the one or more actions notifies at least one predetermined recipient of one or more others of the one or more actions (Column 20, lines 15-25: status information that can be presented by the status display manager... user-list-file from which users are being processed.. list box displays the users in the user-list-file.. status messages fro the user currently being processed are reported...)

Claim 9

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 8 wherein the predetermined recipient is the sender (Column 13, lines 50-60: auto forward facility, like the message clerk, permits specification of conditions for testing the forms, senders and

subject matter of a new message... forwarded messages can be sent with added text to the recipient whereas the resent messages is sent as a new message..).

Claim 10

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more actions modify the package (Column 10, lines 1-10: messages, events and rules and assures that only relevant rules and associated messages are further process by a rule engine... modify).

Claim 11

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by removing one or more data files attached to the package (Column 13, lines 5-25: implementing rule editors..).

Claim 12

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 1 (original) wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying a message within the package (Column 7, lines 44-52: when new, read and filed event limitations can be further limited, to limit application of rules of message kinds...).

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Claim 13

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying data which specifies the manner in which the package is to be delivered (Column 7, lines 44-52: when new, read and filed event limitations can be further limited, to limit application of rules of message kinds...).

Claim 14

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying data which specifies recipient actions which can be performed on the package after receipt by the recipient (Column 13, lines 50-65: auto forward facility, like the message clerk, permits specification of conditions for testing the forms, senders and subject matter of a new message... forwarded messages can be sent with added text to the recipient whereas the resent messages is sent as a new message..).

Claim 15

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to the sender (Column 7, lines 1-10).

Claim 16

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Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to one or more of the recipients (Column 16, lines 25-40: rule can be triggered upon a message being FILED according to a FILED message event..).

Claim 17

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to one or more attributes of the package (Column 14, lines 30-40: "folder clerk" structured rule editor invoked in accordance with either a startup or periodic event... figure 10f.. prompts the user to specify a message limit for folder...).

Claim 20

Schutzman discloses the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the policy data is received from the policy authority through a computer network (column 17, lines 35-60: components of the rule based messaging system having automated messaging and feedback described can be implemented as a server based process... functionality.. network operating system..).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 18- 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,627,764 by Schutzman et al in view of US Patent 6,275,937 by Hailpern et al.

Regarding claim 18, Schutzman teaches all the limitation but does not teach about using a web browser. The knowledge of web browsers is well known in the art and this is demonstrated in Hailpern teaching, (Column 1, lines 40-67 and Column 2,

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lines 1-67). It would have been obvious at the time of invention for some one of ordinary skill to use a web browser as a user interface (Schutzman, Figures 1 & 14).

The world wide web is the cheapest and common means for data communication around the world (Column 2, lines 65-67. Because of the web popularity, there are standards that are incorporated to insure compatibility between the many users. These standards are HTML (Column 1, lines 35-40), HTTP (Column 1, lines 40-55), URL (Column 2, lines 35-55), and SMTP (Column 12, lines 45-55). It would be more economical to use a browser that is compatible to the all the popular standards. Browsers of this kind are more common, well supported and cost less than a non-standard browser. A standard browser allows the user to communicate with a majority of users on the world wide web.

Regarding claim 19, the computer readable medium of Claim 18 wherein the package data is HTML form data (covered in claim 18).

Regarding claim 21, the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the computer network is the Internet (covered in claim 18).

Regarding claim 22, the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the notification is sent to the recipients as an SMTP e-mail message (covered in claim 18).

Regarding claim 23, the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the package identification data is a URL (covered in claim 18).

Regarding claim 24, the computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein sending the package to the selected recipient in response to the package identification data comprises: sending the package in accordance with HTTP (covered in claim 18).

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

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Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-24 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-48 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 826,609.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 1	Claim 1
A method for a server assuring adherence to a policy by a package to be delivered from a sender to one or more recipients through a computer network, said sender associated with an enterprise, the method comprising:	A computer readable medium useful in association with a computer which includes a processor and a memory, the computer readable medium including computer instructions which are configured to cause the computer to assure adherence to a policy by a package to be delivered from a sender to one or more recipients through a computer network by:
the server receiving package data which is generated by the sender;	receiving package data which is generated by the sender and which specifies the package
the server applying a policy to the package	applying a policy to the package wherein

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wherein the policy is specified by policy data received from a policy authority of the sender, said policy authority comprising a rule base authority associated with the sender enterprise;	the policy is specified by policy data received from a policy authority of the sender;
the server determining whether the policy permits delivery of the package;	determining whether the policy permits delivery of the package;
upon a condition in which the policy permits delivery of the package, the server delivering the package by: sending notification to the recipients wherein the notification includes package identification data;	upon a condition in which the policy permits delivery of the package, delivering the package by sending notification to the recipients wherein the notification includes package identification data;
receiving the package identification data from a selected one of the recipients;	receiving the package identification data from a selected one of the recipients;
and sending the package to the selected recipient in response to the package identification data.	and sending the package to the selected recipient in response to the package identification data.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Patent 6, 826, 609 by having a computer readable medium useful in association with a computer which including computer instructions which are configured to cause the computer to assure adherence to a policy by a package to be delivered from a sender to one or more recipients through a computer network which corresponds to the method that is disclosed in the Instant Application 10/790901.

Therefore, claim 1 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 1 in that the claim 1 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 1 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)*).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 2	Claim 2
The method of claim 1 wherein applying a policy comprises:	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein applying a policy comprises:

determining that the package satisfies one or more conditions;	determining that the package satisfies one or more conditions;
and if the package satisfies the one or more conditions, performing one or more actions which are associated with the one or more conditions.	and if the package satisfies the one or more conditions, performing one or more actions which are associated with the one or more conditions.

Claim 2 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 2 in that the claim 2 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 2 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 3	Claim 3
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more actions block delivery of the package.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the one or more actions block delivery of the package

Claim 3 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 3 in that the claim 3 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 3 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 4	Claim 4
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more actions block delivery of the package pending review of the package by the policy authority.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the one or more actions block delivery of the package pending review of the package by the policy authority

Claim 4 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 4 in that the claim 4 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 4 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 5	Claim 5
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package.	The computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package

Claim 5 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 5 in that the claim 5 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 5 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 6.	Claim 6
The method of claim 5 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package by storing a copy of the package.	The computer readable claim of Claim 5 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package by storing a copy of the package

Claim 6 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 6 in that the claim 6 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 6 of the

instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 7	Claim 7
The method of claim 5 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package by sending a copy of the package to a predetermined recipient.	The computer readable medium of Claim 5 wherein the one or more actions document the delivery of the package by sending a copy of the package to a predetermined recipient

Claim 7 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 7 in that the claim 7 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 7 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 8	Claim 8
The method of claim 2 wherein at least a selected one of the one or more actions	The computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein at least a selected one of the one

notifies at least one predetermined recipient of one or more others of the one or more actions.	or more actions notifies at least one predetermined recipient of one or more others of the one or more actions
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Claim 8 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 8 in that the claim 8 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 8 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 9	Claim 9
The method of claim 8 wherein the predetermined recipient is the sender.	The computer readable medium of Claim 8 wherein the predetermined recipient is the sender

Claim 9 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 9 in that the claim 9 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 9 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 10	Claim 10
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more actions modify the package.	The computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more actions modify the package

Claim 10 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 10 in that the claim 10 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 10 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 11	Claim 11
The method of claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by removing one or more data files attached to the package.	The computer readable medium of Claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by removing one or more data files attached to the package.

Claim 11 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 11 in that the claim 11 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 11 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 12	Claim 12
The method of claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying a message within the package.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 (original) wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying a message within the package.

Claim 12 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 12 in that the claim 12 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 12 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 13	Claim 13

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The method of claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying data which specifies the manner in which the package is to be delivered.	The computer readable medium of Claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying data which specifies the manner in which the package is to be delivered.
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Claim 13 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 13 in that the claim 13 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 13 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 14	Claim 14
The method of claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying data which specifies recipient actions which can be performed on the package after receipt by the recipient.	The computer readable medium of Claim 10 wherein the one or more actions modify the package by modifying data which specifies recipient actions which can be performed on the package after receipt by the recipient.

Claim 14 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 14 in that the claim 14 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 14 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 15	Claim 15
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to the sender.	The computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to the sender.

Claim 15 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 15 in that the claim 15 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 15 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

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Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 16	Claim 16
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to one or more of the recipients.	The computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to one or more of the recipients

Claim 16 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 16 in that the claim 16 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 16 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 17	Claim 17
The method of claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to one or more attributes of the package.	The computer readable medium of Claim 2 wherein the one or more conditions include a boolean expression involving data related to one or more attributes of the package.

Claim 17 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 17 in that the claim 17 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 17 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 18	Claim 18
The method of claim 1 wherein the package data is generated by the sender through a web browser.	The method of claim 1 wherein the package data is generated by the sender through a web browser.

Claim 18 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 18 in that the claim 18 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 18 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 19	Claim 19
The method of claim 18 wherein the	The computer readable medium of Claim

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package data is HTML form data.	18 wherein the package data is HTML form data.
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Claim 19 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 19 in that the claim 19 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 19 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 20	Claim 20
The method of claim 1 wherein the policy data is received from the policy authority through a computer network.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the policy data is received from the policy authority through a computer network.

Claim 20 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 20 in that the claim 20 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 20 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and

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as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 21	Claim 21
The method of claim 20 wherein the computer network is the Internet.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the computer network is the Internet.

Claim 21 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 21 in that the claim 21 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 21 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 22	Claim 22
The method of claim 1 wherein the notification is sent to the recipients as an SMTP e-mail message.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the notification is sent to the recipients as an SMTP e-mail message.

Claim 22 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 22 in that the claim 22 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 22 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
Claim 23	Claim 23
The method of claim 1 wherein the package identification data is a URL.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein the package identification data is a URL.

Claim 23 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 23 in that the claim 23 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 23 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Patent 6, 826, 609	Instant Application 10/790901
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Claim 24	Claim 24
The method of claim 1 wherein sending the package to the selected recipient in response to the package identification data comprises: sending the package in accordance with HTTP.	The computer readable medium of Claim 1 wherein sending the package to the selected recipient in response to the package identification data comprises: sending the package in accordance with HTTP.

Claim 24 of the instant application is anticipated by patent claim 24 in that the claim 24 of the patent contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claim 24 of the instant application therefore is not patently distinct from the earlier patent claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman* (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993)).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Pere (US 7, 100, 206 B1) teaches a method for secured access to data in a network.

Lloyd et al. (US 6, 691, 231 B1) teaches a method and apparatus for providing access isolation of requested security related information from a security related information source.

Jardin (US 6, 671, 810) teaches a method and system for establishing secure communication over computer network.

Madoukh (US 6, 330, 677 B1) teaches object-based security system.

Howard et al. (US 6, 353, 886 B1) teaches a method and system for secure network policy implementation.

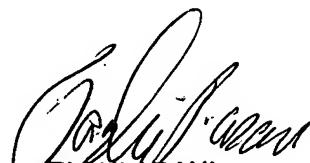
Loucks et al. (US 5,481, 720) teaches a flexible interface to authentication services in distributed data processing environment.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kari L. Schmidt whose telephone number is 571-270-1385. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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KS


TAGHI ARANI
PRIMARY EXAMINER

3/27/07